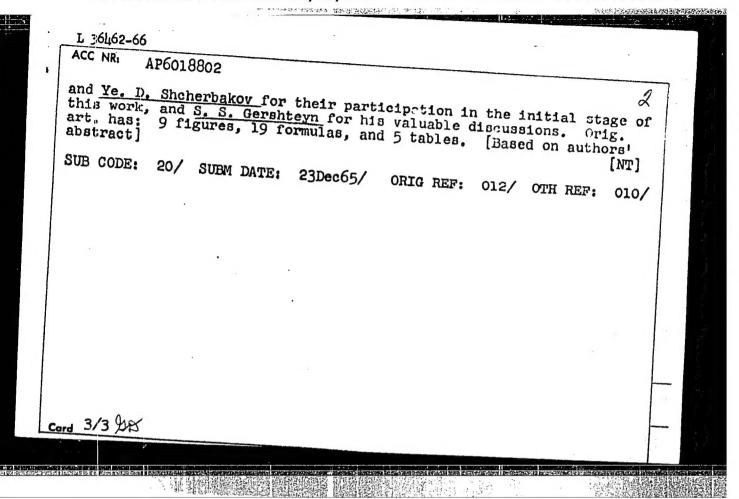
L 36462-66

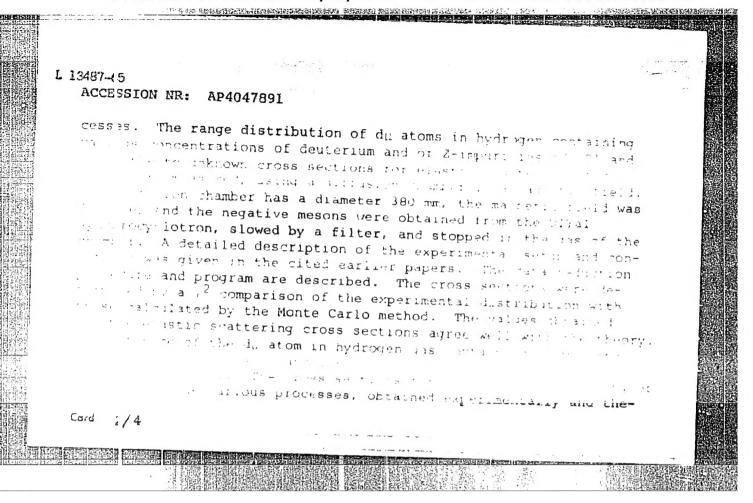
ACC NR: AP6018802

The muon transition rate from the deuteron muon atom to carbon and oxygen has been found from experimental deuteron muon ranges and auger electron yields. The formation rates of proton deuteron muon had and deuteron muon molecules (reduced to the density of liquid hydrogen and deuterium) have been found to be $\frac{\lambda_{pdp} = (1.8 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1}, \lambda_{ddp} = (0.75 \pm 0.11) \cdot 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1}$. Estimate of the relative yield of the reaction $d\mu + d \rightarrow dd\mu \rightarrow t\mu + p$ shows that the relation of the yield of $d\mu + d \rightarrow dd\mu \rightarrow t\mu + p$ to the yield of $d\mu + d \rightarrow dd\mu \rightarrow t\mu + p$ is less than 0.14 with a 90% probability. Analysis of experimental data on the reactions $d\mu + p \rightarrow pd\mu \rightarrow He^3 + \mu^-$ and $d\mu + p \rightarrow pd\mu \rightarrow He^3 + \mu^-$ leads to the conclusion that the resonance mechanism of the formation of deuteron of the two deuteron fusion reactions under conditions of experiments conducted by the authors. The authors thank Yu. V. Katyshev, M. Friml,

Card 2/3



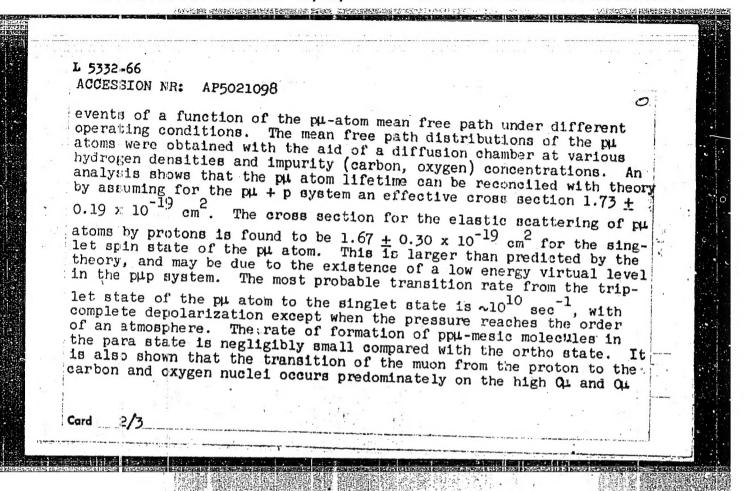
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              AD ESSION NR: AP4047891
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                      Dzhelepov, V. P.; Yermolov, P. F.: Moskalev, 7. 1. Fil'-
                . . . . v. v. Friml, M.
              117 E: Plastic scattering of dMu mesic atoms by protons, deuter-
             and complex nuclei
            SOUFCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
           TOPIC TAGS: elastic scattering, mu mesic atom, proton scattering,
           desprayon scattering, complex nucleus scattering, scattering gross
            WSTUACT: This is a continuation of earlier experiments by the
            outlines (Themp v. 42, 439, 1962; Proc. of 1962) 1962
                                                      cases further experiments on the kinetics of da atomic pro-
        Court
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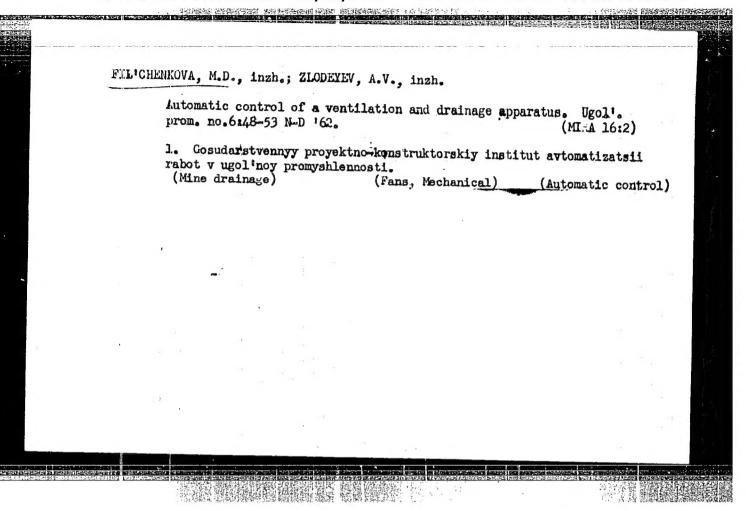
CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE . .4: 1-o5 ACCESSION NR: AP4047891 oretically, are: Process Experiment $d\mu + d \rightarrow d\mu + d$ (4.15 ± 0,29) . 19-12 3.5 100 - 725 $d\mu + \rho \rightarrow d\mu + \rho$ (1.2 ± 0.3) 10-14 ~ 10 -1 (1) $d\mu + Z \rightarrow d\mu + Z$ An analysis analogous to that described in the article is in progress for the scattering of p_{μ} atoms by protons and the results of the present with are being applied to an interpretation of the yields of loss reactions $p+d_{\mu}\rightarrow He^{3}+\mu$ and $d_{\mu}+d\rightarrow t+n+1$, whim will be reported later. "The authors are gratafyling S. There was a Yu. M. Kazarinov, I. N. Silin, F. M. ... Mark .. to the -- -erainar into the berranged for the measurements." Orig. art. has: 10 figures 9 formulas Card 3/4

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L 5332-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2ACCESSION NR: AP5021098 UR/0056/65/049/002/0393/0405 AUTHORS: Dzhelepov, V. P.; Yermolov, P. F.; Filichenkov, V. V TITLE: Scattering of pu atoms by protons Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no SOURCE: 2, 1965, 393-405 TOPIC TAGS: mu meson, meson interaction, proton interaction, elastic scattering, scattering cross section, proton scattering ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an earlier investigation (ZhETF v. 42, 439, 1962) of the reaction p μ + p p μ + p. In the present work this process was investigated in greater detail for the purpose of determining the spin state of the pu atom prior to muon decay or , muon capture by the proton. The experimental equipment and procedure were similar to that used previously, and the statistics accumulated were increased by one order of magnitude. The cross sections were determined from the analysis of the distributions of the number of Card 1/3



PAYSON RESERVABLES REPORTED FOR STANFORS L 5332-66 ACCESSION NR: AP5021098 atomic orbitals, and the probability for direct transition to the 1s level is less than 3 per cent. 'The authors thank S. S. Gershteyn for interest and valuable discussions, and F. L. Shapiro and K. Parlinskiy for a discussion of problems connected with the Krieger-Nelkin method. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 15 formulas, and 4 tables ASSOCIATION: Ob' yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) SUBMITTED: 03Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NR REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 008



5(4)
AUTHORS: Antonova, L. G., Ivanovskiy, F. P., Filtchenkova, T. G.,

Krasil'shchikov, A. I.

TITLE: Adsorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen - Carbon Dioxide -

Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor I (Adsorbtsionnyye yavleniya v sisteme vodorod - uglekislota - okis' ugleroda -vodyanoy

par.I)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 2,

pp 416 - 421 (USSR)

AESTRACT: The catalytic reaction of carbon monoxide with water vapor

yielding hydrogen and carbon dioxide has been often investigated (Refs 1-7). The present experiments concerning the adsorption of these components were carried out according to a somewhat modified method (Ref 8). No electrode polarization was produced, but the potential of the internal electrode was measured. The gas was adsorbed onto a porous

metal film which served as an electrode and which was applied to glass. A metal film of silver maintained in an

air atmosphere served as the comparison electrode. The

Card 1/3 reaction cell (Fig 1) was produced from a special glaseous

Adsorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen - Carbon Dioxide - Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor I

507/76-33-2-28/45

material conductive at higher temperatures and which was attached to the testing apparatus (Fig 2). Experiments on copper films showed (Fig 3) that at 300°C (potential ca - 1250 mv) an extension of the potential to positive values takes place with an increase in moisture. The hydrogen adsorption at 250°C (potential ca -1200 mv) (Fig 5) has a different character than at 300°C since the influence of the moisture exerts a stronger irreversible effect. The adsorption of CO, on copper occurs at 250°C with a potential of ca -500 mv (Fig 6). The adsorption of H, and CO, on cobalt films occurs similarly to that on the copper films (potential at 250°C ca - 1100 mv) (Figs 8-10). The experimental results show that the measurement of the potential of metallic films is an important method for investigating gas adsorption. There are 10 figures and 21 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut azotnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (Institute of the Nitrogen Industry, Moscow)

Card 2/3

Adsorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen - Carbon SOV/76-73-2-29/45 Dioxide - Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor I

SUBMITTED:

July 9, 1957

Card 3/3

S/076/60/034/012/012/027 B020/B067

AUTHORS:

Antonova, L. G., Filichenkova, T. G., Ivanovskiy, F. P.,

and Krasil'shchikov, A. I.

TIPLE:

Adsorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen - Carbon Dioxide - Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor. II. Adsorption of

Carbon Monoxide

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 12,

pp. 2766-2771

TEXT: The authors attempted to study the electrochemical adsorption potential of carbon monoxide on various metals by using the same methods as described in Ref. 1. The reproducibility of the measurements was approximately ± 25 mv, the accuracy of measurement was ± 1 mv. The adsorption experiments with carbon monoxide were made to study the conversion of carbon monoxide with water vapor. GO was purified by passing it through a furnace filled with reduced copper at 350°, furthermore through a furnace filled with copper, precipitated on silica gel at 250°, by a freezing trap at approximately -70°, askarite, charcoal, and Card 1/3

Admorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen - S/076/60/034/012/012/027 Carbon Dioxide - Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor B020/B067 II. Adsorption of Carbon Monoxide

silicagel. At the beginning of the measurements the curves potential versus time took a somewhat irregular course which was, however, equalized after 1.5 to 2 hours. The adsorption of CO by a cobalt film at 250°C (Fig. 1) and of CO and hydrogen on iron at 425°C (Fig. 2), and on nickel at 425°C (Fig. 3) is graphically illustrated. The adsorption diagrams of hydrogen and CO on silver at 425°C (Fig. 4), copper at 425°C (Fig. 5), and after nitrogen adsorption at 425°C (Fig. 6) are also given. Fig. 7 shows the adsorption potentials of carbon monoxide on various metals which clearly express the characteristic behavior of copper. The adsorption potential of carbon monoxide on copper is approximately by 300 mv more negative than in all other metals studied. This fact can be explained by the complex electron structure of carbon monoxide and by the selective character of the adsorption affinity. Actually, copper is usually recommended as specific catalyst for the reaction of CO with oxygen, whereas nickel and iron are used for its reaction with hydrogen. There are 7 figures and 15 references: 12 Soviet, 1 US, and 2 British.

Card 2/3

Adsorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen - S/076/60/034/012/012/027 Curbon Dioxide - Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor B020/B067

III. Adsorption of Carbon Monoxide

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Institute for the Nitrogen Industry)

SETTO PUBLIC CONTROL COMPANIES STORY LEVER SETTO

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1959

Card 3/3

KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, A.I.; ANTONOVA, L.G.; BIRYUKOVA, Z.M.; KARATAYEVA, I.M.;

FIL'CHENKOVA, T.G.

Activated adsorption of nitrogen. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.1:204-206

Ja '63.

1. Institut asotnoy promyshlennosti.

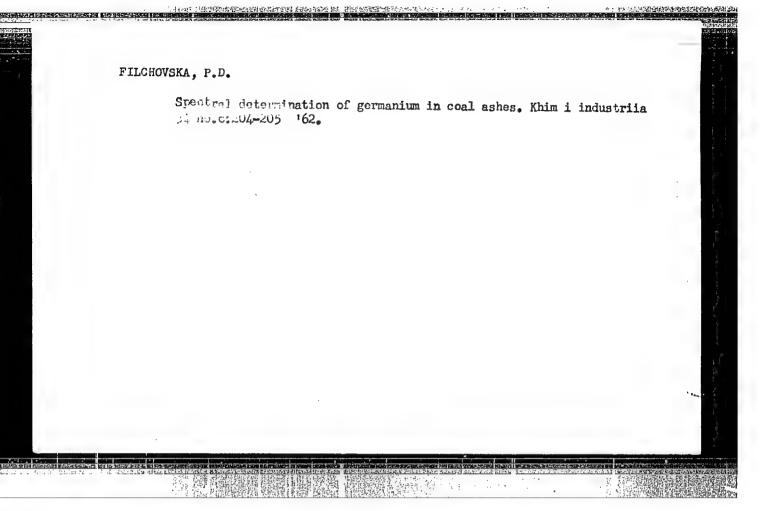
L 5360-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM ACC NR: AP5025022 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0081/0081 AUTHORS: Dobrynina, L. Ye.; Filichikov, A. S.; Khromova, N. S.; Pavlov, S. A.	
ORG: none ### TITLE: A method for plasticizing polyamide products. Class 39, No. 173932 ### 35	
SOURDE: Byulleten' izobre a. i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 81	
TOPIC TAGS: plastic, polyamide, formaldehyde ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for plasticizing polyamide products (such as films) with polyesters. To improve their quality, the products are treated with formaldehyde.	
SUB CODE: MT,GC/ SUBM DATE: 02Ju164/ ORIG. REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000	
Card 1/1 UDC: 678.675.674.002.2:547.281.1	

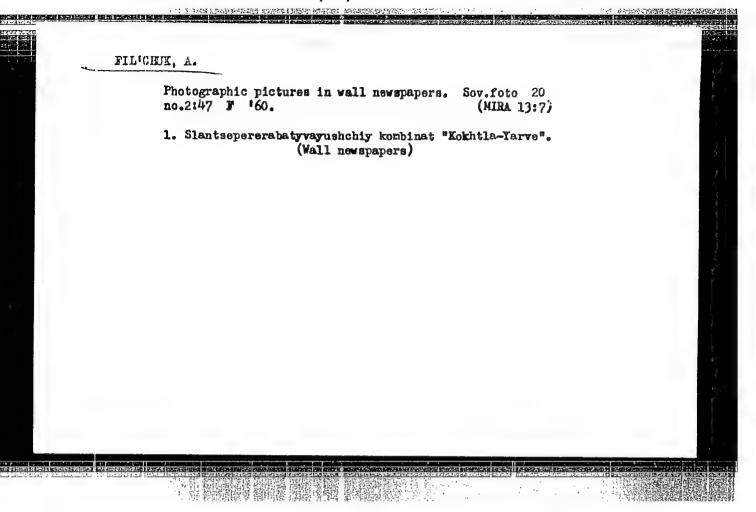
FILICHKIN, I.F.; KUKURUZNYAK, I.S.; ZEL'TSER, I.G.; VITIN, G.V.; LIFSHITS, A.G.

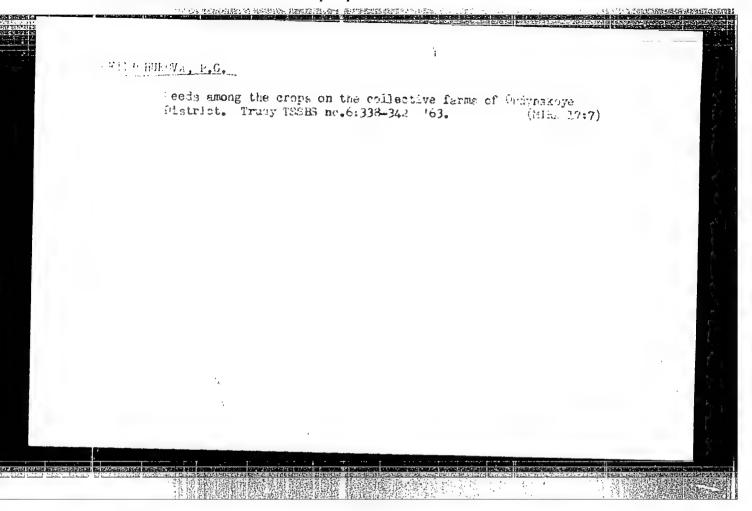
Open-hearth furnaces or oxygen converters. Stal' 21 no.9: 792-798 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Filichkin).
2. Zavod "Krivorozhstal" (for Kukuruznyak, Zel'tser). 3.
Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovanjyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov (for Vitin, Lifshits).

(Open-hearth furnaces) (Converters)







5(4)

AUTHORS:

Lamp, F. V., Fild, F. G.

SOV/76-33-3-37/41

TITLE:

On the Proton Affinity of Methane Determined by the Method of Ion Impact (O srodstve metana k protonu, opredelennom metodom

ionnogo udara)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 732-733

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Talrose and Frankevitch demonstrated in a paper (Ref 1) how it is possible to determine the upper and lower limit of proton affinity of saturated molecules by investigating the reaction of the molecular ion in the ionization chamber of a mass spectrometer. In this paper it is stated that, "if no reaction is observed, an endothermic reaction takes place", which is refuted by the authors of the present paper. The experimental results of a previous paper were therefore listed and explained. Mention is made of the results obtained with the mixtures $\mathrm{CH_4}$ - $\mathrm{D_2}$ (Table 1) at changed pressure of $\mathrm{D_2}$, constant pressure of $\mathrm{D_2}$ (Table 2), and changed pressure of $\mathrm{CH_4}$ and the mixtures $\mathrm{CD_4}$ - $\mathrm{H_2}$ (Table 3). It was found that the reactions

Jard 1/2

On the Proton Affinity of Methane Determined by the SOV/76-33-3-37/41 Method of Ion Impact

 $D_2^+ + CH_4^- \rightarrow CH_4^- D_1^+ + H$ (1) $CH_4^+ + D_2^- \rightarrow CH_4^- D_1^+ + H$ (2) as well as $H_2^+ + CD_4^- \rightarrow CD_4^- H_1^+ + H$ (3) $CD_4^+ + H_2^- \rightarrow CD_4^- H_1^+ + H$ (4) do not take place. It is assumed that this holds also for similar reactions with compounds containing only hydrogen. The reactions which lead to the formation of CH_2^+ and the corresponding deuterium isotopes indicate that the proton affinity of methane is not below 113 kcal/mole. There are 3 tables and 2 references.

ASSOCIATION:

Khumbl Oyl and Rifayning Kompani, Otdeleniye nauchno-issle-dovatel'skikh rabot i usovershenstvovaniy, Beytaun, Tekhas (Humble Oil and Refining Company, Department for Scientific Research Work and Development, Baytown, Texas)

SUBMITTED:

November 19, 1958

Card 2/2

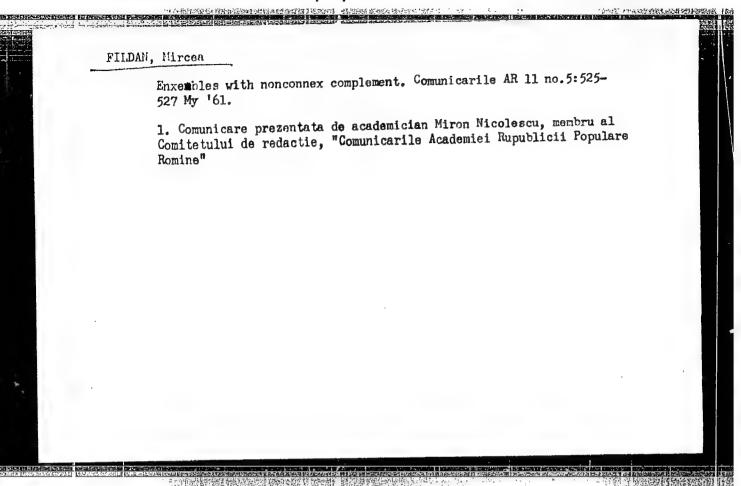
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030002-8

FIDAN, Mircest
Souther (in cupu); Given Names

Country: Rumania
Academic Degrees: -
Affiliation: -
Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academei Republicii Populare Romine,
No 5, 1961, pp 525-527.

Data: "On Ensembles With Non-Connected Complementaries."



USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

И

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82557

Author

: Fil'dberg, K.A.

Inst Title

: Frost Resistance in Grape in Donbas

Orig Pub

: Sad. i ogorod, 1958, No 1 68-70

Abstract

: Winter injuries to grape in Stalinskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts lower severely the productivity of the vineyards. According to the data of the test at the Donetskaya Experimental Station of Viticulture (Stalino) in 1953-1956, the following varieties have a heightened frost resistance: Krasavitsa Tsegleda, Zhemchug Saba, Lidiya, Seedling Malengra and Matyash Yanosh. Moderately and mildly win-

ter resistant varieties are also indicated.

Card 1/1

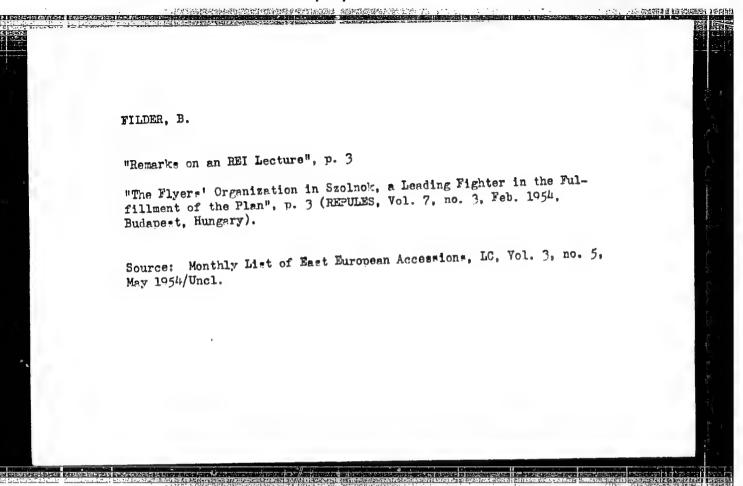
GRYAZHOV, N.S.; IAZOVSKIY, I.M.; FILEBRITH N.G.

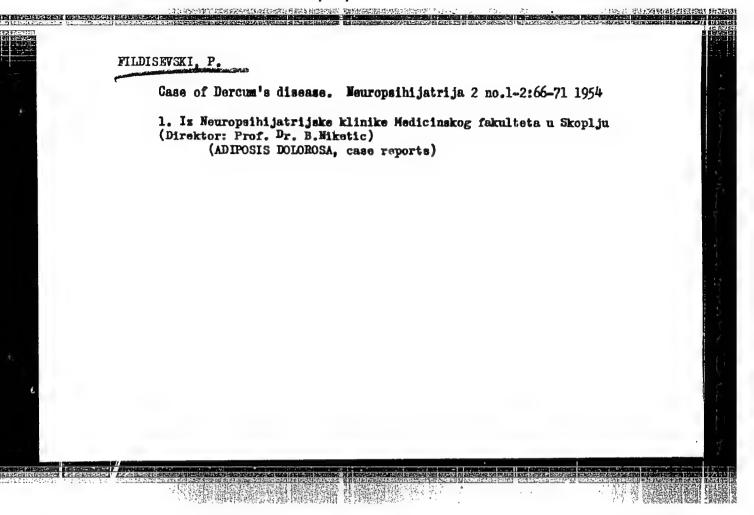
GRYAZHOV, N.S.; IAZOVSKIY, I.M.; FILEBRITH N.G.

Basic principle of coal crushing in preparation for coking. Koks i
khim. no.8:3-10 '56.

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.

(Coal, Pulverised)





YUGOSLAVIA/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System

T-12

The Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65695

Author : Fildisevski P.

Inst : Title : !

: The Problem of Activation of the REG in Epilepsy

Orig Pub: Neuropsihijatrija, 1957, 5, No 1, 56-66

Abstract : In order to elicit diffuse pathology on the EEG in epilepsy,

hyperventilation and stimulation with a flashing light were employed with success. For purposes of topical diagnosis in focal epilepsy, use was rade of meginide, which does not cause the undesirable side offects characteristic of

netrazol.

Card : 1/1

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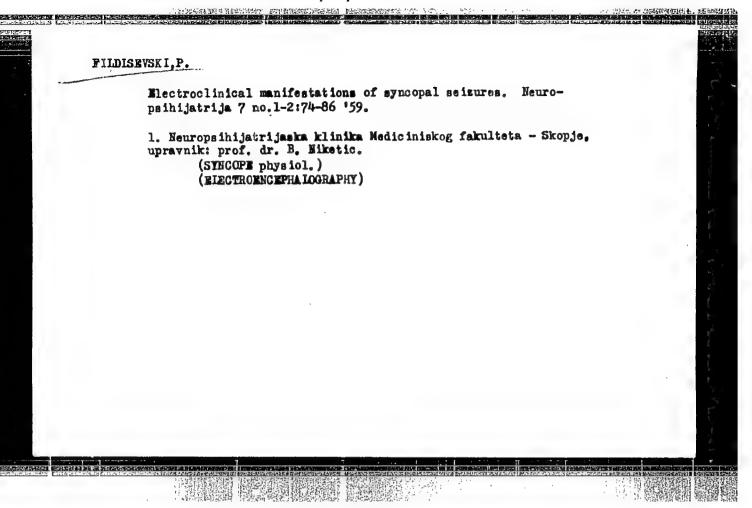
FILDISEVSKI, Petar; SERDOBINSKAJA, Lidija

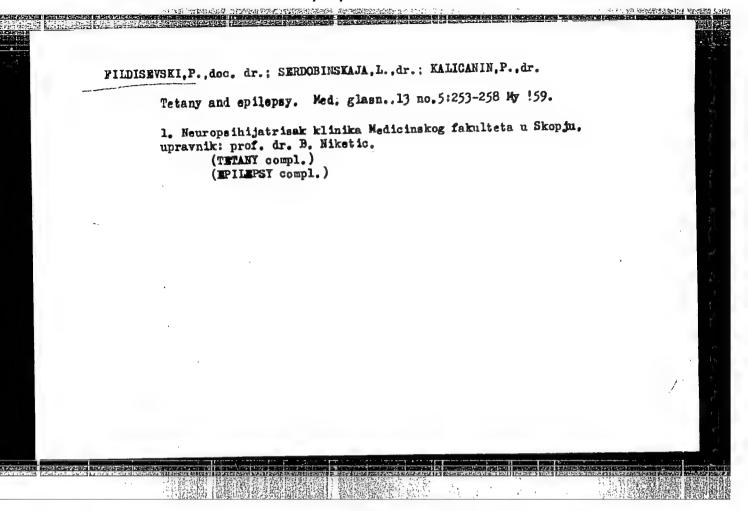
Personal experiences in the treatment of psychosis with chlorpromatine. Med. glasn. 11 no.2:44-48 Feb 57.

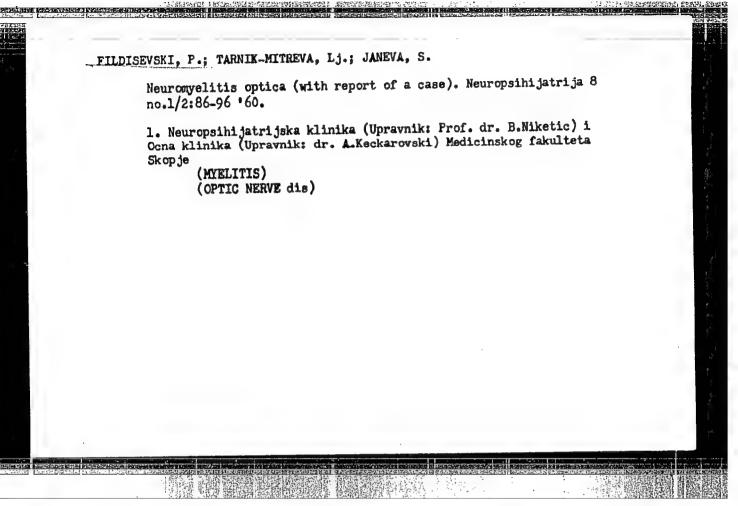
1. Neuropsihijatriska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Skoplju Upravnik: prof. dr. B. Miketic.

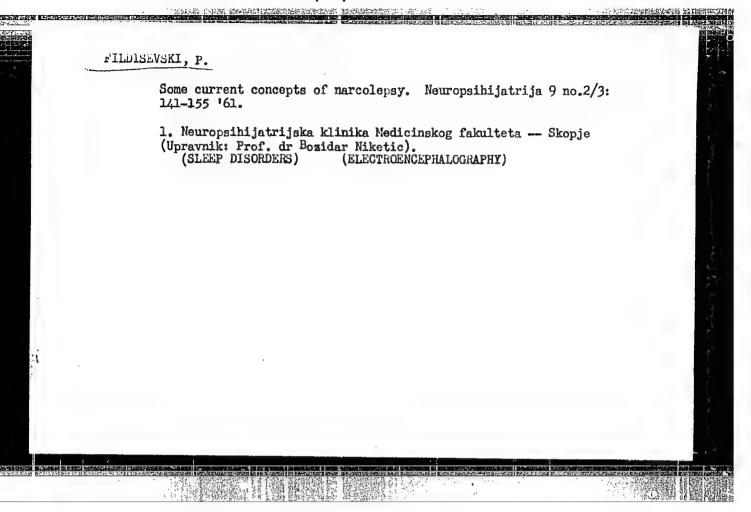
(CHIORPROMAZINE, ther. use psychosis (Ser))

(PSYCHOSES, ther. chlorpromasine (Ser))









YUGO LAVIA

Docent Dr Petar FILDISEVSKI, Neuropsychiatric Clinic of Medical Faculty in Skopje (Neuropsihijatrijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta) Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr B. NIKETIC, Skopje.

"Antidepressants."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 2, Feb 63; pp 63-66.

Abstract [French summary modified]: After a review primarily of French and US literature, report on 54 patients in six diagnostic classifications, treated during the last 18 months with 4 common antidepressants; 23 excellent, 19 good and 12 poor results - latter may depend more on the diagnostic classification than on drug used, all of these drugs represent a definite progress in therapy.

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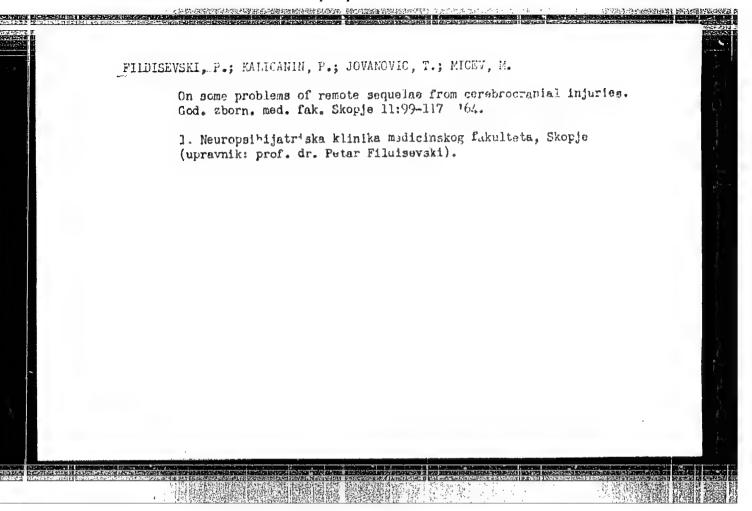
11

FILDISEVSKI, Petar; JOVANOVIC, Tih.

On some problems in the diagnosis of sciatica. God.Zborn. Med. Fak.Skopje no.10:64-78 163.

1. Neuropsikhijatrijska klinika medicinskog fakulteta, Skopje (upravnik: prof. d-r Bozidar Niketic).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030002-8"

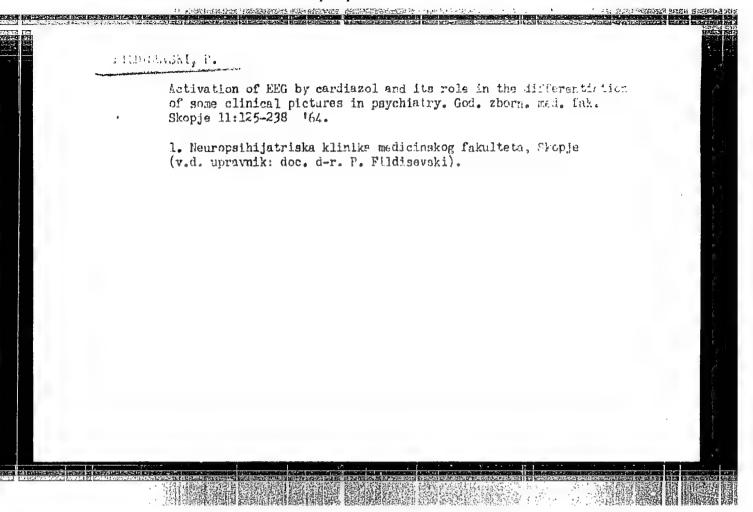


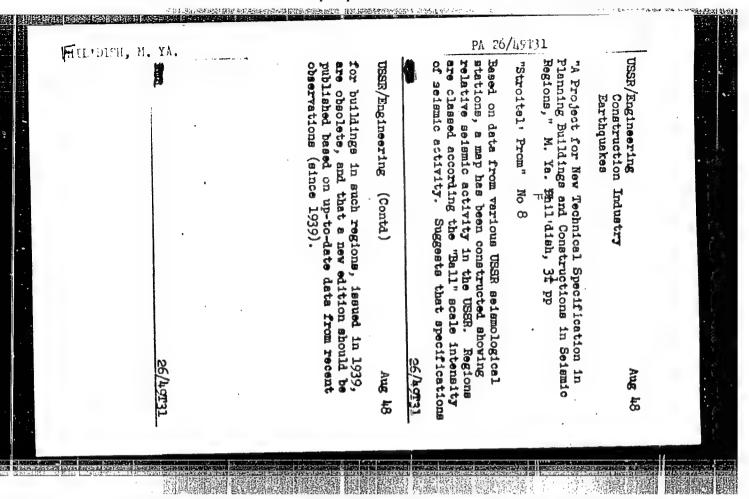
FILDISEVSKI, P., prof. dr.

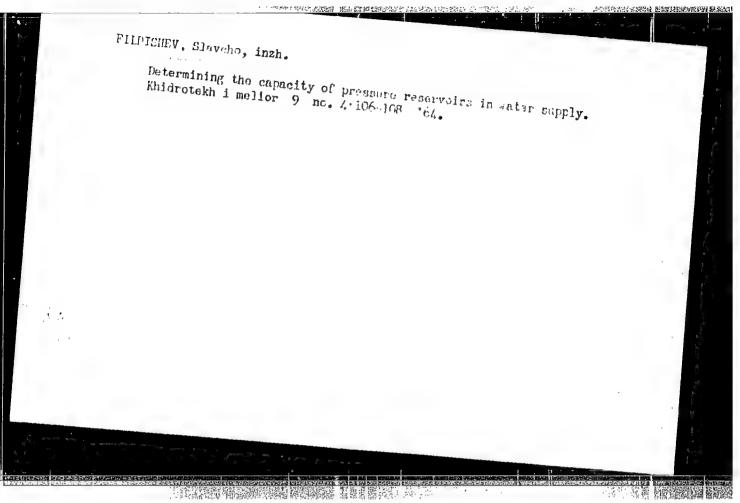
Some mental hygienic problems related to aging. Med. glas. 18 no.122433-437 D'64

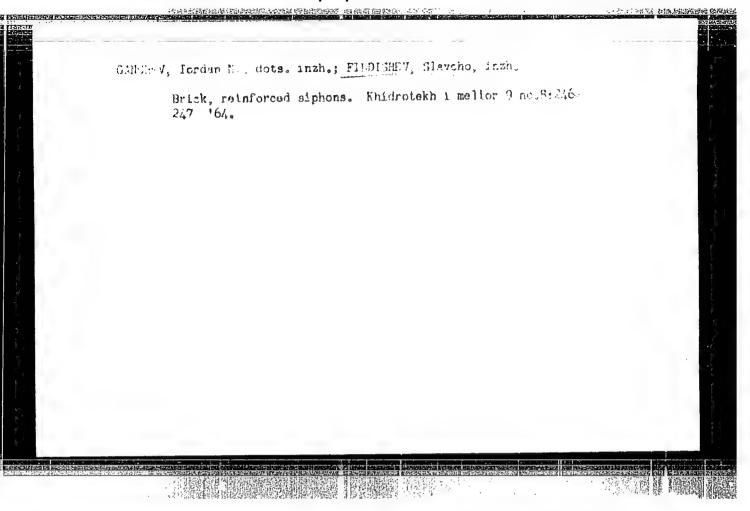
1. Neuro-psihijatrijaka klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Skopju (Upravnika prof. dr. P. Fildisevski).

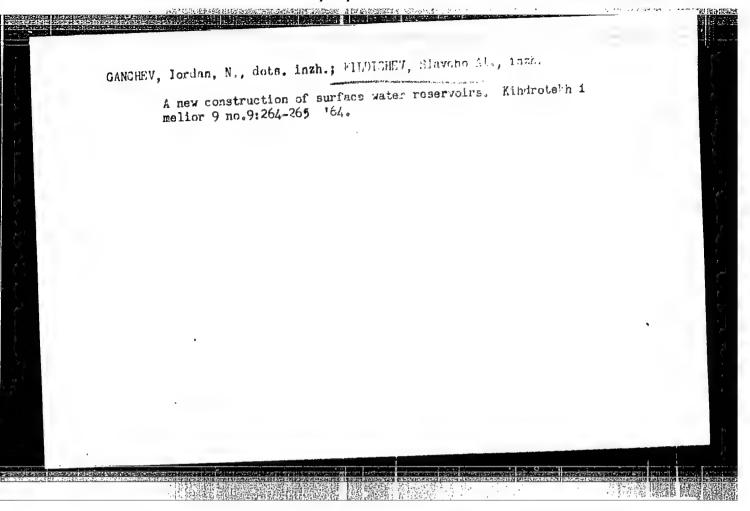
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030002-8"





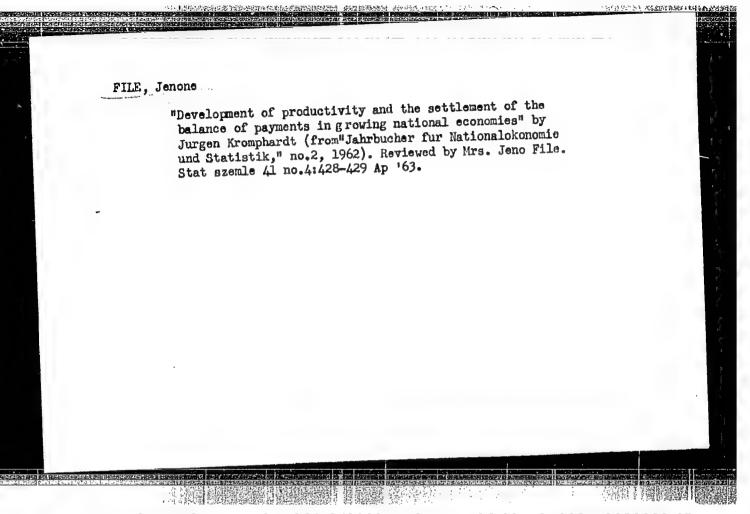


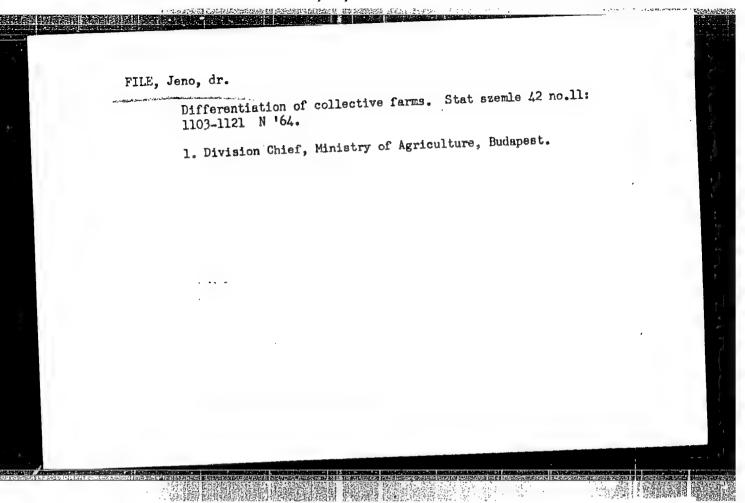




KASSAI, Ferenc, dr., a muszaki tudemanyok kandidatusa; FILE, Andres
Optical methods and instruments in deep drilling. Hidrelegisi kozleny 43 no.2:122-129 Ap 163.

1. Orszagos Feldtani Foigazgatesag, Budapest.





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RUMANIA

FILEA, Ivana, Veterinarian, of the Lunca Veterinary District (Circumscriptia Veterinara Lunca), Turnu-Magurele Raion.

"Observations on a Focus of External Mammary Papillomatosis in

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, Nov 66, pp 74-76.

Abstract: A discussion of an outbreak of external mammary ADSTRACT: A discussion of an outbreak of external mammary papillomatosis on a cooperative farm. The disease was transmitted from sick cows to healthy ones by milking, and to calves by suckling. The focus was successfully extinguished by the use of an autovaccine combined with surgical removal of the tumors starting the tenth day after vaccination. A brief survey of the therapeutic methods proposed by Rumanian and other authors for this condition is included.

Includes 4 Rumanian references.

YERMOLINSKIY, V.I.: PILEKIN, P.A.

Effect of the ground upon the amount of hydrocarbons in a caisson.

Gig.i san. no.4:45-46 Ap 154. (NIRA 7:4)

1. Is sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Kuybyshevskoy shelesnoy dorogi. (Gaissons) (Hydrocarbons)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030002-8 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

SOV/124-58-3-3210

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p98(USSR)

AUTHOR: Filekin, V.P.

TITLE: Determination of Resistance by Means of Oscillograms of the

Nonlinear Decaying Vibrations of an Elastic System (Opredeleniye sily soprotivleniya po ostsillogrammam nelineynykh

zatukhayushchikh kolebaniy uprugoy sistemy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, 1957, Nr 3, pp 239-245

The problem of determining the expression of the nonlinear ABSTRACT:

relationship between the force of resistance and the velocity is investigated for vibrations of nonhomogenous bars and plates, It is shown that the problem can be solved on the basis of an analysis of the oscillograms of subsiding vibrations of the tested specimen with application of asymptotic methods of nonlinear mechanics. A specific calculation sample is given.

The conditions of smallness of the small parameter the powers

of which appear in the expansion are not specified.

G. V. Savinov

Card 1/1

SOV/147 -58-1-19/22 Soyfer, A.M. and Filekin, V.P. AUTHORS:

The Structural Damping of Oscillations in Thin-walled TITLE: Shells of a Type Used in the Components of a Turbo-jet

Engine (Konstruktivnoye dempfirovaniye kolebaniy tonko-

stennykh obolochek tipa korpusnykh detale; GTD.)

Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, PERIODICAL:

Aviatsionnaya Tekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 158-164 (USSR).

There is a large group of thin-walled plates and shells ABSTRACT: which have a very dense spectrum of natural frequencies in their working range. For these the known methods of reducing the amplitude of oscillation are difficult to apply and but little effective. For this reason, the authors have investigated the damping of oscillations by introducing into the structure distributed internal resistances using natural elements of the structure. The basic features of the method are as follows: 1) Damping is achieved by internal resistances arising in the component elements of the structure as it oscillates; 2) Damping of the oscillations is accomplished by distributed (over the surface of the components of the structure) resistive forces; 3) To create a damping effect natural components of the structure are used. The experimental

Card1/2

SOV/147-58-1-19/22

The Structural Damping of Oscillations in Thin-walled Shells of a Type Used in the Components of a Turbo-jet Engine

method described in this paper makes possible a qualitative conclusion about the effectiveness of structural damping for thin-walled shells. It is to be noted that a reduction in amplitude by dissipation of energy is accomplished over a wide range of resonance frequencies. This is explained by the resistive forces being distributed. The inner layer of a twolayer shell can be used not only for damping the oscillations and as a force element, but also to increase the heat resistance of the outer layer. This paper is a first attempt at making and investigating shells with structural damping. The are 4 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra konstruktsii aviadvigateley, Kuybyshevskiy

aviatsionnyy institut (Chair of Aircraft Engine Con-

struction, Kuybyshev Aviation Institute)
November 10, 1957
1. Cylindrical shells--Oscillation 2. Cylindr

SUBMITTED:

2. Cylindrical shells

Card 2/2 --Structural analysis 3. Oscillations--Reduction

s/147/60/000/01/010/018 E191/E581

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AUTHOR: TITLE:

Filekin, V. P.

Structural Hysteresis in a Built-up Beam in the Absence

of Slipping of the Ends

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya

tekhnika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 83-93 (USSR)

In several types of structure, slipping of the beam ends ABSTRACT:

is prevented by the type of joint and no slipping takes place at points of maximum deflection. The mechanical

model for the analysis is, therefore, a cantilever built-up beam loaded at the free end either by a

transverse force alone or together with a bending moment. Compared with Goodman, L.E. and Klumpp, J.H. ("Analysis

of Slip Damping with Reference to Turbine Blade Vibration",

Journal of Applied Mechanics, 1956, Nr 3), in the problem considered here, slip is absent at the fixing point and the free end. In addition the end bending moment

maintains a zero slope at the free end. The beam is

built-up of two strips, generally of different depth, clamped together with a uniform pressure. Card 1/4

S/147/60/000/01/010/018 E191/E581

Structural Hysteresis in a Built-up Beam in the Absence of Slipping of the Ends

fáce can transmit shear stresses, whose maximum is the friction stress due to the pressure. The stressed condition in which the joint shear stress exceeds the maximum is examined. The stress function for each strip separately is expressed as a polynomial, quadratic in terms of the length coordinate and cubic in terms of the depth coordinate. Introducing the boundary conditions, the stresses in each strip are derived, first for the transverse force loading and then for the force and moment loading. The results are compared with Goodman and Klumpp, after expressing the displacements and finding the relative slip. A static loading cycle is defined from which the energy dissipation due to slip is derived. The dissipation coefficient, defined as the energy dissipated per cycle to the maximum potential energy during the cycle, is derived and illustrated in a family of curves (Fig 4). It depends only on the relative load amplitude (defined

Card 2/4

S/147/60/000/01/010/018 E191/E581

Structural Hysteresis in a Built-up Beam in the Absence of Slipping of the Ends

as the absolute load amplitude divided by the load at which slipping begins) during the cycle and the ratio of depths of the two strips. However, the maximum of the dissipation coefficient does not depend on the absolute load amplitude, but only on the limiting friction forces and relative strip thicknesses. Experimental verification was obtained on a test rig in which the stress distribution and the slip were measured along the length of the specimen. The slip was measured optically by the movement between marks on the two strips. Good agreement between analysis and measurement was obtained. Nonuniform clamping between the two strips admits local slipping and some dissipation of energy. The dissipation is reduced by increasing the difference in depth between the two strips. Owing to the dependence of the dissipation coefficient on the relative load amplitude, it is

Card 3/4

S/147/60/000/01/010/018 E191/E581

Structural Hysteresis in a Built-up Beam in the Absence of Slipping of the Ends

concluded that in the course of dynamic loading when the specific joint pressure decreases, and with the same load amplitude a larger relative amplitude develops, a substantial increase of damping takes place up to a maximum (as illustrated in Fig 4). Subsequently, the relative amplitude increases still further and the damping diminishes and approaches zero asymptotically. At this point, the structure loses its load carrying capacity. There and 9 figures, 1 table and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra konstruktsii aviadvigateley, Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Chair of Aircraft Engine Construction, Kuybyshev Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1959

Card 4/4

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AUTHOR:

Filekin, V. P.

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TITLE:

Structural Hysteresis in Flange and Lap Joints

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.

Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1960, No. 4, pp. 107-116

TEXT: Bolted, riveted and welded joints in machine and other structures are subject to deformation. Under certain conditions, slippage along the contact faces is possible. Such slippage will cause a dissipation of energy which can be used for damping purposes. A composite cantilever beam consisting of two parts bolted together, is used as the simplest example for analysis. Experiments were carried out to verify the analytical and numerical derivations. Certain general conclusions were obtained. In increase in the number of slippage zones (fastening element in the joint) leads to an increase of the relative stiffness of the joint. Other things being equal, the energy dissipation coefficient which expresses the damping property of the structure is reduced. Riveted and bolted (or pinned) joints have, under otherwise identical conditions, a larger damping capacity

Card 1/3

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Structural Hysteresis in Flange and Lap Joints

compared with welded joints. With a large number of slippage zones, it is necessary to take account of the elasticity of the fastening element. The dissipation coefficient should then be determined from an experimentally measured value of the relative stiffness (relating the stiffness of the fastener elements to the stiffness of the structural element between them. The majority of practical structures operate at relative stiffnesses near unity. For this reason, small variations in the manufacture processes of batch produced structures (increasing the pre-load of bolts, the conditions of the surface and other factors) may lead to variations of the damping capacity of the structure by a factor of several dozen. As a result, of such variations, sudden inexplicable vibration troubles may appear in individual specimens of otherwise acceptable batches. Making use of vibration damping in practical designs, it is possible to obtain dissipation factors for damping purposes in the range of 6-30% (defined as the dissipation of energy per cycle in terms of the energy stored under maximum deformation).

Card 2/3

S/147/60/000/004/011/016 E191/E281

Structural Hysteresis in Flange and Lap Joints

There are 8 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut, Kafedra konstruktsii aviadvigateley (Kuybyshev Aviation Institute, Department of Design

of Aircraft Engines)

March 21, 1960 SUBMITTED:

Card 3/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030002-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

s/681/62/000/008/002/004 E081/E141

AUTHOR: Filckin, v.p.

TITLE: Forced vibrations of a compound bar with an end mass

· [1979年] 中华中华中的中国国际特别的国际国际的国际的国际和国际的国际的国际的国际。

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut avtomatiki i

mekhaniki. Voprosy dinamiki i prochnosti. no.8, 1962, 13-27

TLXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work by the present author (IVUZ, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no.1, 1960, and no.4, 1960). The vibrations of a compound bar with an end mass serve as a model for the vibration behaviour of many systems containing flange and seam joints, for example the vibrations of gas turbine under the influence of the inertial forces of the rotor. Consideration of the vibrations is necessary to determine. the dependence of natural frequency on amplitude, the conditions for the onset of resonance, the dynamic coefficient of amplitude amplification, and the parameters of the system corresponding to maximum damping. The differential equation appropriate to the vibrations of a compound bar is set up and solved in generalised coordinates by the method of asymptotic analysis and by the Ritz

Forced vibrations of a compound...

s/681/62/000/008/002/004 E081/E141

method. The dependence of relative amplitude on frequency detuning, and phase shift between the forces and displacements are both considered. Experimental equipment for studying resonance curves is briefly described, and results obtained with it are shown to agree satisfactorily with theory. It is concluded that the damping of vibrations in a compound bar occurs under certain conditions because of slip in the flange and seam joints. magnitude of the resonance amplitude depends on the relative stiffness of the joints and the relative amplitude of the driving force. The resonance frequency depends on the relative stiffness of the joints and the relative amplitude of deflection. The equations obtained enable the sequence of tuning of similar systems at maximum damping to be assessed. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030002-8"

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AR6017084

SOURCE CODE: UR/0285/66/000/001/0015/0015

AUTHOR: Setin, A. D.; Soyfer, A. M.; Polyanskiy, I. A.; Filekin, V. P.

TITLE: Rigidity variation and damping capacity of a gas turbine engine housing with horizontal flanged connection

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Turbostroyeniye, Abs. 1.49.114

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats, in-t, vyp. 19, 1965, 183-193

TOPIC TAGS: turbine engine, vibration damping, bending stress, material deformation

ABSTRACT: The rigidity of the gas turbine housing has a strong effect on critical rotor conditions. The authors study the change in rigidity and damping capacity when the housing is deformed in models of gas turbine engine housings with horizontal flanged connection. It is shown that bending deformation in housings of this type may cause slippage which reduces the bending rigidity of the housing and increases power dissipation. This type of housing has a two-phase static deformation cycle which is satisfactorily represented by the static cycle of a composite rod to properly designed to act as an equivalent rod for the housing. The reduction in housing rigidity due to slippage is 10-30% of the initial value which gives a dissipation factor $\psi=0.2-0.6$. The relative rigidity of the housing and the dissipation factor basically conform satisfactorily to the theoretical relationships. The

Card 1/2

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L ()7496-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)IJP(c) EM/WW/JD ACC: NR. AR6021257 SOURCE CODE: UR/0264/66/000/002/A008/A009 AUTHOR: Filekin, V. P. 29 νυ B TITLE: Free vibrations of a sectional rod with a mass at one end SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vozd transp. Abs. 2A95 REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk., aviats. in-t, vyp. 19, 1965, 247-257 TOPIC TAGS: vibration stress, mechanical strength, stress analysis ABSTRACT: The report discusses theoretical and experimental studies of free vibrations of a composite rod in the form of two bars clamped to each other. Slippage can occur along the line of contact. The author evolves a nonlinear differential equation for the combined elastic vibrations of the bars, giving effect to the dissipation of energy in the system. A perturbation function is written for different variants of

propagation of the slippage phase. The solution is obtained in the form analogous for systems with one degree of freedom in generalized coordinates. Use is made of the method of asymptotic expansions in small parameter stages. Experimental setup is described. Calculated and experimental data were compared, the author notes that dispersion factor values defined from static cycles of such system, which are much easier to obtain experimentally, can be employed with sufficient levels of accuracy when calculating vibrations of real systems with a composite rod deformation pattern. [Translation of abstract] 9 illustrations and bibliography of 5 titles. V. Sibiryakov SUB CODE: 20

UDC: 539.4

 L 07h97-67 EMP(k)/EMP(d)/EMP(1)/EMP(m)/EMP(v) 13P(C) 1-7.45/2-7/00 ACC NR. AR6021258 SOURCE CODE: UR/0264/66/000/002/A009/A009
AUTHOR: Filekin, V. P.
TITLE: Rigidity and damping capacity of joints, considering the compliance of re-
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vozd transp, Abs. 2A97
REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 19, 1965, 287-297
ABSTRACT: The analysis involves an overhang beam of constant cross section, built up from two lengthwise components joined by a hidden seam. The beam is stressed by a uniformly distributed compressive force and a shearing force at its end. The author compiles a system of equilibrium equations for segments between spot welds, giving effect to the rigidity of such welds and the friction between beam components. The calculation program is illustrated. Results of numerical calculations for several methods of joining elements of the beam are compared to experimental data. [Translatio of abstract] 5 illustrations and bibliography of 4 titles. V. Zalesov
Card 1/1/, UDC: 539.4
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FILEMON, E.

"Production and analysis of polygon profiles." In English, p. 81

PEHIODICA POLYTECHNICA. (Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 3, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959 Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030002-8"

FILEMON, I.

Two aspects of additionally stressed elements.

p. 3 Vol. 3, no. 1, 1955 STAVEBNICKY CASOPIS. Bratislava

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3
March 1956

FILEMON, Jozsef, adjunktus

Measuring the cutting moment caused by drilling and tapping. Gep 15 no.6:222-226 Je '63.

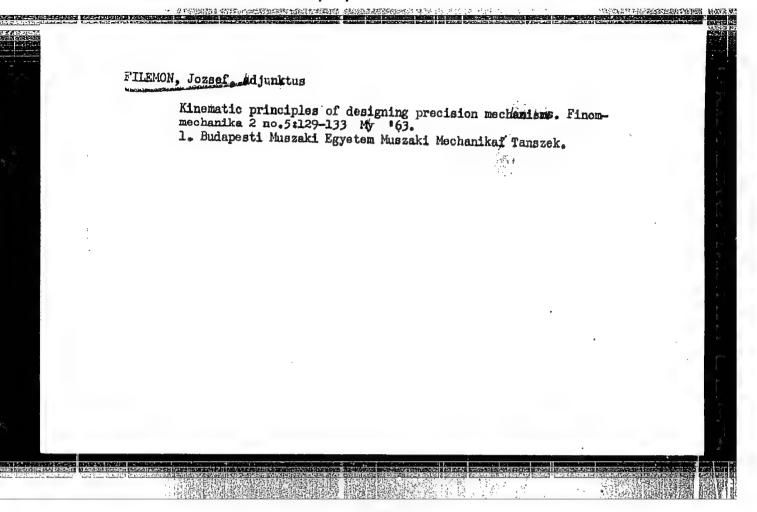
1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Gepgyartastechnologiai Tanszek. Tanszekvezeto Dr. Lettner Ferenc, egyetemi tanar.

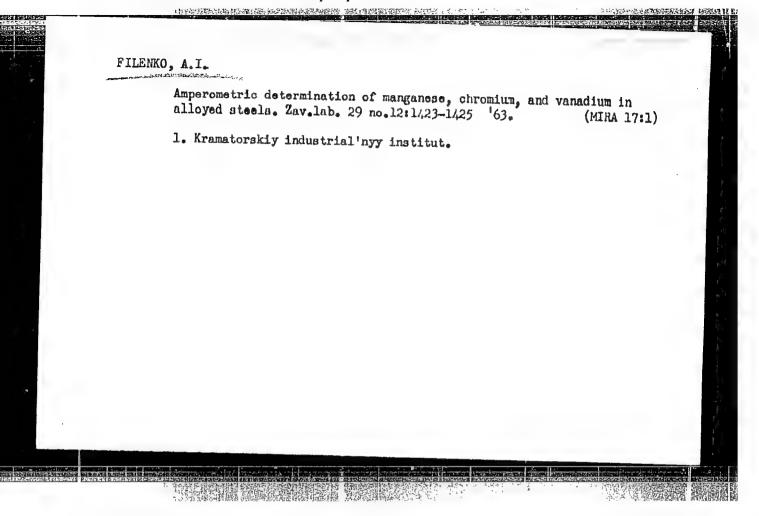
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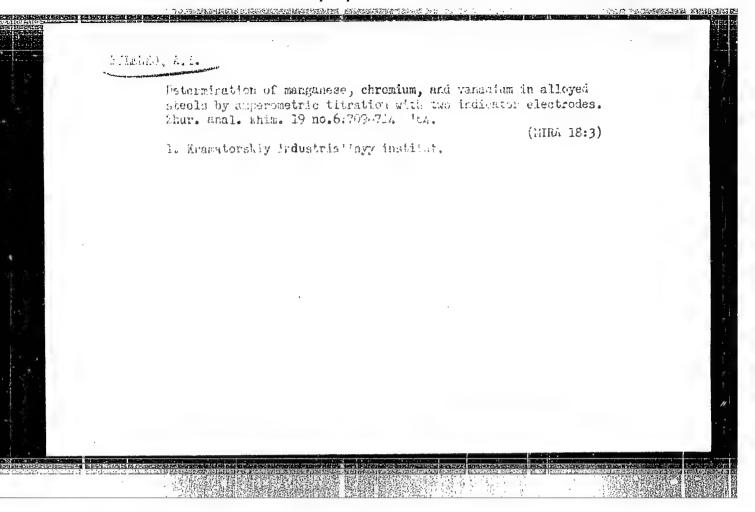
LETTIME, F., prof. ('udapest, XI., Stoczek u.2); FILEMON, J. (Budapest, XI., Stoczek u.2)

Economic machine tool invostment. Periodica polytechn eng 6 no.4:237-250 162.

1. Department of Mechanical Engineering Technology, Polytechnical University, Eudapest.







FILENKO, A.J.

Determination of manganese and chromium alloyed steels by amperometric titration with two indicator electrodes. Ukr.khim. zhur. 31 no.2:225-228 465. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kramatorskiy industrial'nyy institut.

FILENKO, A.I.

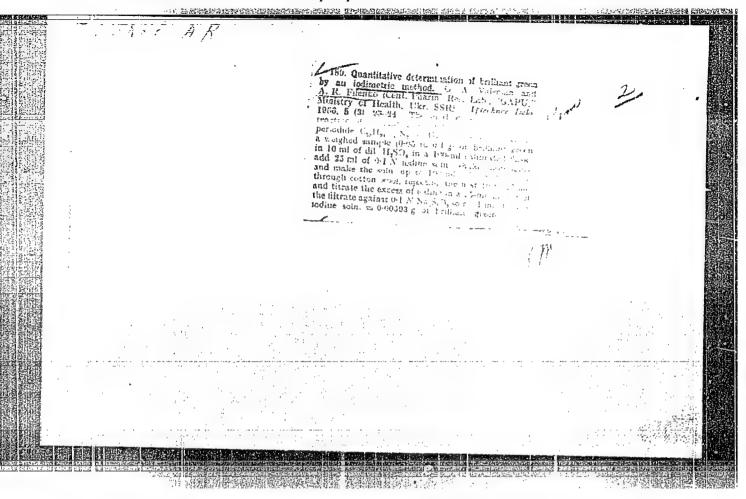
Determination of chromium and vanadium in alloyed steels by the amperometric titration method with two indicator electrodes.

12v. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 8 no.3:397-401 165.

(MIRA 18:10)

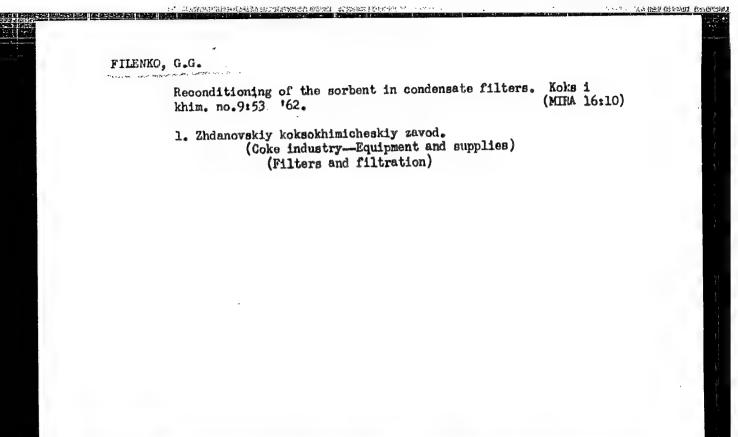
1. Kramatorskiy industrial'nyy institut, kafedra khimii.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413030002-8"



Refrectometric method for the quantitative determination of alcohol solutions. Apt. delo 6 no.4:21-26 Jl-Ag '57. (MEMA 10:9)

1. Iz TSentral'nov nauchno-isaledovatel'skoy aptechnoy laboratorii (TaNAL) Glavnogo aptechnogo upravlentya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR (REFRACTOMETRY) (ALCOHOL)



LEVIN, R.S., professor; BOGOFOL'SKII, I.A.; FILENKO, M.D.

Mass fluorography of young children. Vest.rent.i rad. no.6:45-48

K-D '53.

1. Is rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy I.A.Bogopol'skiy
Ob"yedineniya detakoy bol'nitsy im. K.A.Raukhfusa v Leningrade
(glavnyy vrach V.A.Vinogradova).

(Diagnosis, Fluoroscopic) (Tuberculosis--Diagnosis)

FILENKO, M. D.

USSR/Medicine - Roentgenology

FD 223

Card 1/1

Author

: Levin, R. S., Professor; Bogopol'skiy, I. A.; Filenko, M. D.

Title

: The technique of fluorographic examination of small children

Periodical: Vest. Rent. i Rad. 89-91, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract

: The fluorographic method should find wide use in the prophylactic examination of small children. Describes a special attachement to the fluorograph with which the chest cavity can be examined on an ordinary fluorograph filling the entire screen. Two drawings; two photographs (X-rays).

Institution: X-Ray Department (Chief - I. A. Bogolpol'skiy) United Children's Hospital imeni K. A. Raukhfus in Leningrad (Head Physician V. A. Vinogradova).

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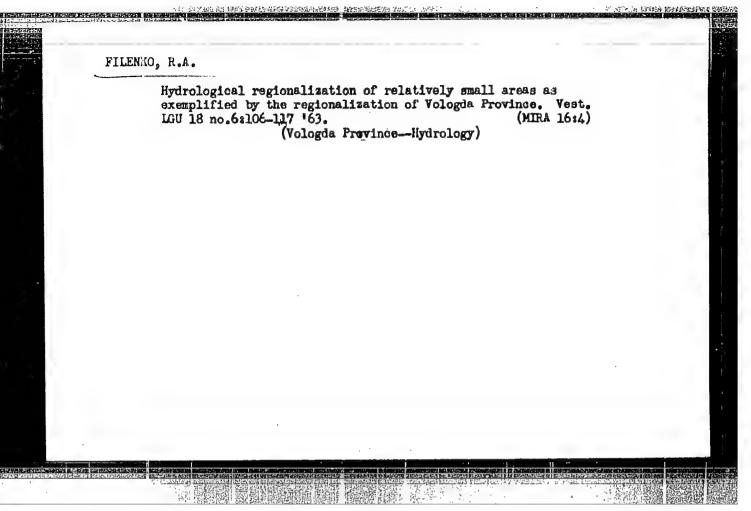
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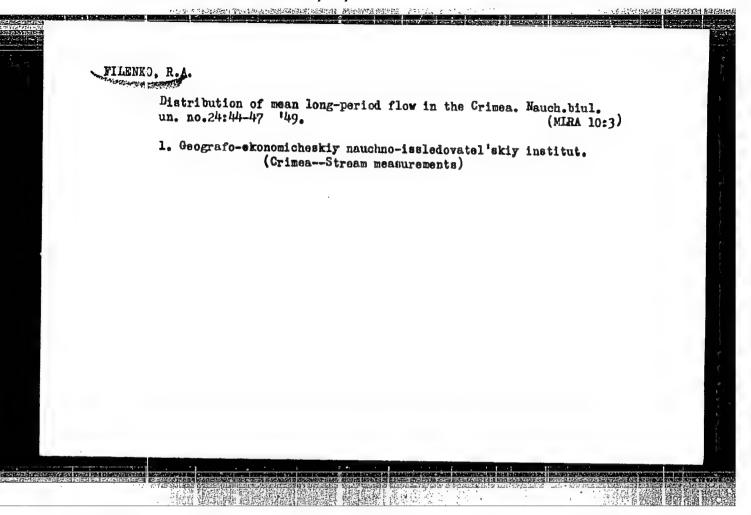
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AUTHOR: Kudryashov, Yu. B. Sumarukov, G. V.; Filenko, O.	; Kakushkina, M. L.; Mekhtiyeva, 3. M.; Rachinskiy, F. Yu.
ORG: Moscow State University universitet)	im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
TITLE: Comparative evaluation agents (Bunte salts) on various SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6	
TOPIC TAGS: radioprotective mouse, 84000 ABSTRACT: It has been postul be hydrolized in vivo to yield z and develop a means of testing	agent, radiation biologic effect, experiment snimal. lated that the aminoalkylthiosulfuric acids or Bunte salts can adioprotective aminoalkylthiois. In order to confirm this potential radioprotective agents against in vitro models, was compared with that of 3 known radioprotective agents with 200 — 1000 rad, and in intact human erythrocytes,
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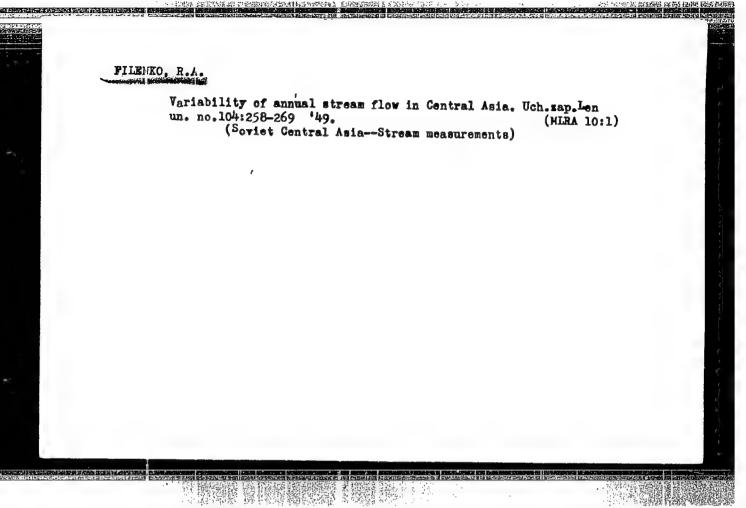
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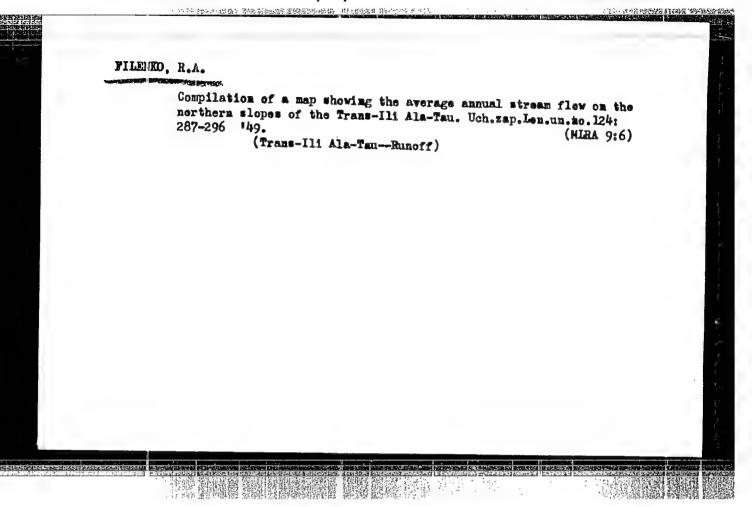
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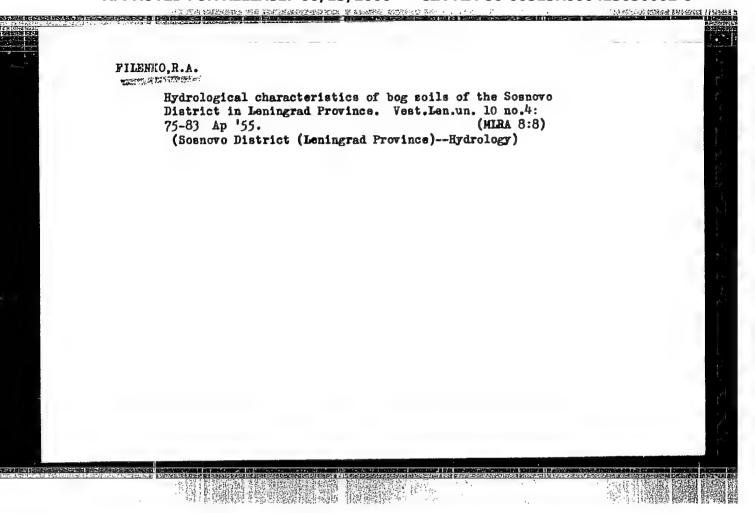


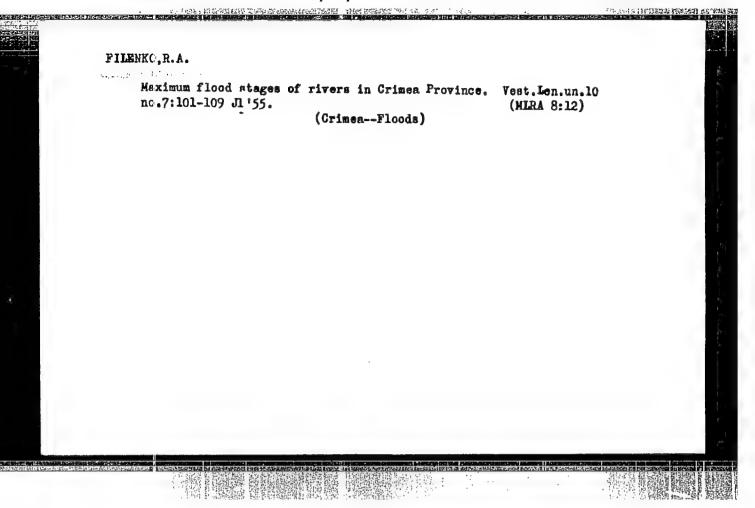


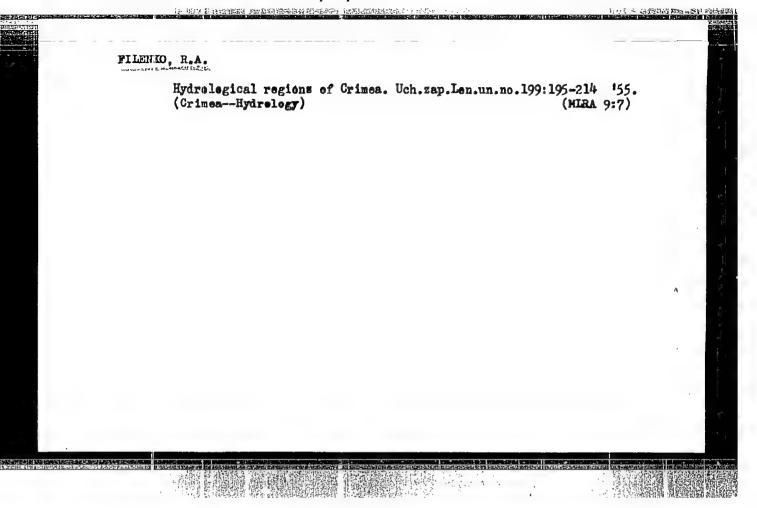
- 1. FILENKO, R. A.
- 2. SSSR (600)
- 4. Geographical Research
- 7. Saction on geographic sciences. Vest. Len. un. 7 No 1, 1952

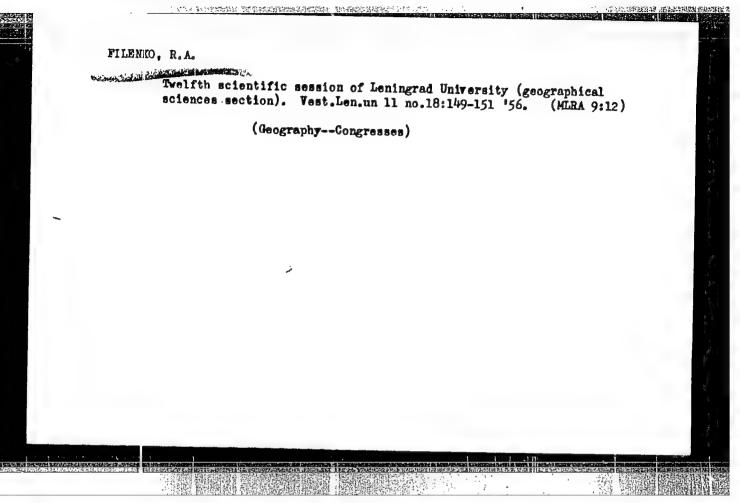
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

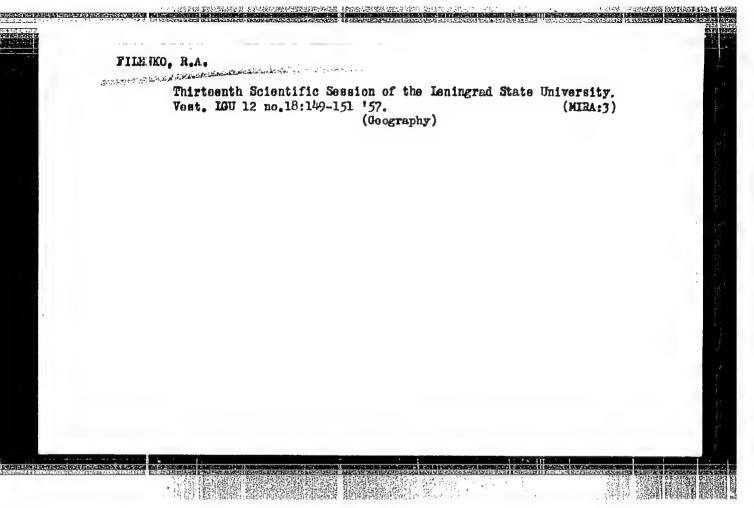
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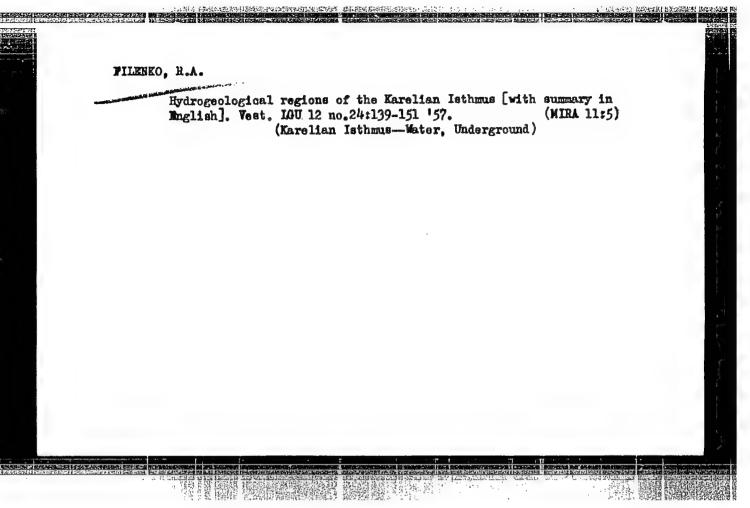


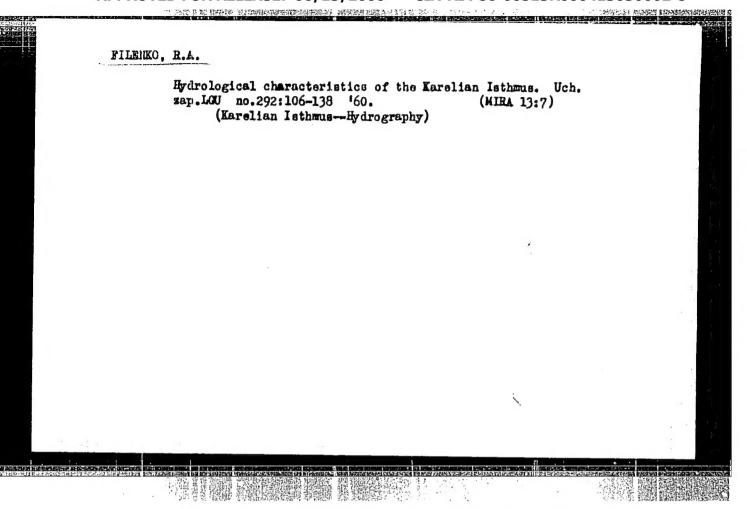












ABRAMOVA, T.G.; HOEOK, B.D.; DVORNIKOVA, L.L.; ROMANOVA, V.P.; FILENKO, R.A.

Natural conditions and some problems of the development of agriculture in the central part of the Karelian Isthmus.

Vest.IGU 17 no.6:109-120 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Karelian Isthmus-Agriculture)

